The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3943 號三十四百九千三第 日七廿月五唐 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 25TH JUNE, 1870. 六拜禮 號五十一月六英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

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ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 509, cloth. £1 11s. 6d.

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BEAL.—The Travels of the Buddhist Pilgrim, Fah Hian. Translated from the Chinese. With notes and Prolegomena by S. Beal, Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo., cloth.

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CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors in the native character, with Translations and Philological remarks. By R. Morrison. 4to., pp. 52, bound, calf. London, 1825. 12s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vols. XII., Nos. 2, 4, 5, 8; XIII., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7; XVII., 1, 2, 6, 9, 11.

COLEMAN.—The Origin of the Chinese; an Attempt to Trace the connection of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language, and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M. 8vo. pp. 80, cloth. London, 1863. 2s. 6d.

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DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of writing. 4to. 8vo. pp. xxxiii and 420, boards. Philadelphia, 1838. £2 10s.

EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate of the Ethnographical Society of France, of the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo., pp. iii and 300, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 16s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken Language, with lists of common words and phrases, and an appendix containing the keys of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 10s.

GRADUATED READING; comprising a circular alphabetic arrangement of Chinese and English. Graduation I. Second edition, improved 8vo., 40 sheets. (The first edition appeared in 1859.) Hongkong, 1864. 2s. 6d.

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PREMARE.—Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ. Auctore P. Premare, cura et sumptibus Collegii Anglo-Sinici. 4to. pp. xviii. and 229, sewed. Malacca, 1831. £2 2s.

ROSNY.—Grammaire Japonaise, accompagnée d'une notice sur les différentes écritures Japonaises, d'exercices de lecture et d'un aperçu du style Sinico-Japonais par Léon de Rosny, Professeur chargé du cours de Japonais à l'Ecole Impériale, etc. Seconde édition. 12mo. pp. 14 and 180. Paris, 1866. 5s. 6d.

ROSNY.—Guide de la conversation Japonaise, précédé d'une introduction sur la prononciation romanisée Vedo, par Léonde Rosny. 8vo. pp. 54. Paris. 2s. 6d.

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Arrivals.

June 24, MAGDALA, Brit. str., 549, Davidson, Liverpool 14th April, Suez 19th May, Penang 12th June, and Singapore 16th, General.—GILMAN & Co.

June 24, AJAX, Brit. str., 1,549, Kidd, Shanghai 19th June, General.—BURTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Departures.

June 24, CHINA, str., for Canton.
June 24, UNITED SERVICE, str., for Saigon and Singapore.
June 24, BEYN IVOR, for Manila.
June 24, RACHEL, for Guam.
June 24, MOUNTAIN ASH, for Manila.
June 24, PETUNIA, for Manila.
June 24, JOHANNA WILHEM, for Java.
June 24, SWORDFISH, for Bangkok.

Clearances.

JUNE 24TH.

United Service, str., for Saigon, &c.
Bryn Ivor, for Manila.
Rachel, for Guam.
Mountain Ash, for Manila.
Petunia, for Manila.
Johanna Wilhem, for Java.
Swordfish, for Bangkok.
China, str., for Canton.

Passengers.

Per *Ajax*, str., from Shanghai,—Mr. Grand, Mrs. Lewes, 3 children and 3 female servants, Miss Sandbach, Misses Alt.
Per *Magdala*, str., from Liverpool, &c.,—1 Cabin and 52 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Ajax* reports left Woosung on the 18th at 2 P.M.; passed the P. & O. steamship *Bombay* at 11 A.M.

The British steamship *Magdala* reports left Liverpool on April 14th, and Falmouth May 2nd, had a fine weather passage to Port Said; passed through the Canal in 16 hours, anchoring during one night; from Suez had fine weather down the Red Sea, finding the heat intense; then across to Penang, and from Singapore smooth water and variable winds from S.W. moderate; crossing the Equator in the Macclesfield Bank moderate breezes from E.N.E. to S. On the 20th, off Macclesfield Bank, passed the American frigate *Delaware* steaming South. On the 22nd, in lat. 16.20 N., and long. 114.10 E., passed the American ship *Queen of the East* steaming North. Left Singapore in company with the British steamer *Vixen*, bound to Amoy.

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Architect, Surveyor, &c.

134 1119 Hongkong, 15th June, 1870.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICE.

ICE CREAM to be had at the Bar every day from 4 to 7 P.M.

1m 1017 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1870.

THE LONDON AND CHINA HERALD.

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SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

Résumé of current events. Notices on the salient topics of the day. Parliamentary proceedings, comprehensively condensed. Summary of Foreign Political Movements. Naval and Military Intelligence. Miscellaneous News. Legal Intelligence. Original notices on the questions of the day connected with China and Japan. Shipping: Arrivals, Departures, Vessels Loading, Casualties, Vessels Spoken, and all Nautical Intelligence of interest. Freights, a condensed and comprehensive Report. Board of Trade and Revenue Returns. Complete Passengers' lists. Postal and Telegraphic Intelligence. Complete Intelligence, comprising Reports of the Money Market and the Share Lists of enterprises connected with China and Japan, Reports of Meetings, Statistical Returns of Foreign Trade, Notice of Failures, Joint Stock prospectuses, Financial exposés. Course of the Produce Market, Movements and Statistical return of Bullion, a full report of the Tea Market, with quotations and statistics; the same of the Silk Market, an exhaustive and comprehensive report on Raw Cotton; state of the Rice Market, report and comparative statistics of all articles of China and Japan produce, a summary of the cargo of every ship arriving from China and Japan, a summary of the cargo of every vessel dispatched to China and Japan. Full reports of the markets for manufactures exported to China and Japan, with elaborate and comparative statistical returns. Reports and full statistical and comparative details of imports exported to China, &c., &c.

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By order of the Board of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

(f 235 Hongkong, 4th February, 1870.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Call of Twenty five dollars per Share, on the Shares in the Capital of the Corporation, numbered from 20,001 to 40,000 inclusive, is payable on the 1st day of JULY next, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on the amount of all calls unpaid, and the other provisions of the 30th article of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation will also be enforced in respect of Shares upon which the Calls remain unpaid.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

(f 1094 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain nor the Agents of the steamer *Mooring* will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew during her stay in this harbour.

RUSSELL & Co.

(f 1164 Hongkong, 11th June, 1870.

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(f 974 Foochow, 24th May, 1870.

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THE Office of the Undersigned is this day REMOVED to No. 30, *Queen's Road*, opposite Messrs. G. FALCONER & Co.'s premises.

T. B. HOOPER,
Surveyor to French Lloyds, &c., &c.

(f 863 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TWO Double Barrel STEAM WINCHES, with 2 Cylinders, each 7 inches diameter, and 12 inches stroke, equal to 12 horse power, in good working order.

One pair of ENGINES, 14 inches diameter of Cylinder and 16 inches stroke.

Also,

One new ENGINE, 6 inches Cylinder and 6 inches stroke, with new boiler for same, suitable for a Steam Launch of 30 to 35 feet long.

For Particulars, apply to

D. ILLINGWORTH,
West Point Foundry.

(f 1007 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1870.

HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Works of the above Company are now completed, and the Distillation of Spirits from Molasses is daily going on. The spirit has been pronounced by able judges to be of a superior quality, and only requires age to bring it up fine Old Jamaica Rum. Intending Purchasers can see Samples, and get any information required, at the Office of the Undersigned, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

ZEPH. BARTON,
General Manager.

Office, *East Point.*
Hongkong, 6th June, 1870. (f 1037

FOR SALE.

A COLLECTION of OIL and WATER COLOR PICTURES, by Eminent Modern Artists.

An inspection is requested *at Mr. J. Thomson's Photographic Rooms, Queen's Road*, next door to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

(f 866 Hongkong, 10th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

THAT Substantially built and nicely situated BUNGALOW, on Section A of Inland Lot No. 255, at Siyingpoon, West of "Possepolis," with flower and kitchen garden. Water in laid on, and use near at hand. Annual Crown rent, 150 dollars. The Bungalow is let at a rental of 35 dollars per month, under a contract expiring in May, 1871. For particulars enquire of Messrs. CHARLES T. GAUPP & Co., *Queen's Road.*

1m 993 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and remedel them in their Stone Docks (with Caisson gates), at

(40) FORTY CENTS PER SHEET.

By Order,
C. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

(f 663 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

Intimations.

THE
VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors.—
W. H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.), Chairman.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BURNE, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN DELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. DELBANCO, Esq., (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers.—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Also,
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors.—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THIS Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

(f 399 Hongkong, 28th February, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANY'S ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors—
The Honble. H. B. Gunn, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
J. B. Taylor, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
E. A. McCo. Heaton, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MacC. Heaton, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
Edwd. Arthur, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary—
N. J. Ede, Esq.

Bankers.—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents.—
Swatow, Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Amoy, " Ellis & Co.
Foochow, " Olyphant & Co.
Ningpo, " Davidson & Co.
Shanghai, " Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Kiukiang, " H. Francis & Co.
Hankow, " Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Chefoo, " Fearon & Co.
Nagasaki, " Alt & Co.
Yokohama, " Smith, Archer & Co.
Kobé, " Browne & Co.
Saigon, " Harchitald & Sohnsen.
Singapore, " Cuppidan, Wood & Co.
Penang, " A. A. Anthony & Co.
Tientsin, JOHN HANNA, Esq.

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

28, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 30th March, 1870. (f 612

NOTICE.

ANY person having *bona fide* claims against the late firm of GUEDES & Co., since 30th March last, are requested to present them to the undersigned for settlement before the 30th instant, as otherwise they cannot be recognized.

H. C. V. DE FIGUEIREDO,
For GUEDES & Co., in liquidation.

15d 1155 Hongkong, 16th June, 1870.

VON BARGEN & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS & STOREKEEPERS,
SAIGON.

BEG to call the attention of Masters of vessels, and others visiting the above port, to their having constantly on hand every description of Shipchandlery and other Stores, which they supply at prices equal to those charged for at Hongkong and Singapore.

(f 494 Saigon, February, 1870.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of 12 % (*Twelve per cent*) has been declared on the net premia contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1869.

POLICY HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contributions to that date, to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

(f 590 Hongkong, 28th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of GUEDES & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all outstanding accounts from 30th March last to date, will be liquidated by Mr. H. C. V. DE FIGUEIREDO.

J. M. GUEDES, JR.
H. C. V. DE FIGUEIREDO.

(f 1043 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1870.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, which is in the handwriting of and signed by Mr. J. M. GUEDES, JR., the undersigned begs to give notice that the firm of GUEDES & Co. having been dissolved, he will in future carry on the business of Auctioneer and Commission Agent under the style of FIGUEIREDO & CO., in the same premises.

The affairs of the late firm of GUEDES & Co. from the 30th March last to the 3rd instant, will be wound up by the Undersigned, who alone has authority to receive monies due to the firm, and to grant discharges for the same.

H. C. V. DE FIGUEIREDO,
Co., *Queen's Road.*

1m 1053 Hongkong, 6th June, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of White MANILA PONIES, very handsome and good match, with carriage and harness, complete. Apply at

W. A. WETTON'S HORSE BAZAAR.

1013 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1870.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Clause No. 124 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Interest on the paid up Capital for the four months ending on the 30th June, will be paid at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, *Hongkong*, on and after the 1st July, 1870. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Head

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS,
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 236 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides admits Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a

Capacity for Vessels of 1,000 Tons Burthen.
STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' workshop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.

If 236 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THIS above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise large Machine-Shop, containing a

WITHWORTH'S PATENT SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,

DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES, A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Wrought Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Hongmy* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent

The list of Charges for lighting or repairing large vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. DE SILVA & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

If 276 May 3

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 1,500,000 TAELS SHANGHAI SYCEE, IN 3,000 SHARES OF 500 TAELS EACH.
Paid up Capital. Tls. 390,500, OR TLS. 100 PER SHARE.

Court of Directors:

P. A. GROOM, Esq., of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., of Messrs Little & Co.
T. PROST, Esq., of Messrs Wm. Pustau & Co.
J. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Messrs Bell, Purdon & Co.
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Messrs Trautmann & Co.

Head Office, Shanghai.
Secretaries, pro tem., TRAUTMANN & CO.

Counsel to the Company.
N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Barrister at Law.*

London:
COMMITTEE OF THREE DIRECTORS.
Agents, Messrs. ROBT. BENSON & Co.

Agents —
In Hongkong.....Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.
" Hankow.....F. MAZOE, Esq.
" Foochow.....Messrs JOHN FOSTER & Co.
" Yokohama..... " A. SHEWAN, COMTES & Co.
" Singapore..... " HARRISON, SMITH & Co.

THIS Company will commence business in Shanghai on the 1st January next, after an Directors shall have been enabled to allot the Shares.

The Company will be a permanent one.

The Net Profits will be divided every year as follows: 50 per cent will be returned as Bonus to *all Contributors of business, rateably in proportion* to the amount of Net Premiums contributed. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital will be paid to the *Shareholders*, and the Balance of the Net Profits carried to the Reserve Fund.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 390,000, the Net Profits will be divided as follows: 30 per cent to all Contributors of Business; 20 per cent. to the Reserve Fund; and 50 per cent. to the Shareholders.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 780,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 30 per cent to all Contributors of Business; and 70 per cent to the Shareholders.

The Funds will be in the hands of the Directors both at Shanghai and London, and also at such places where the business proves large enough to warrant a Committee of Directors.

Messrs TRAUTMANN & Co. will officiate as Secretaries till 31st December, 1870, by which time the necessary arrangements will be completed for securing the services of a qualified Secretary from England.

TRAUTMANN & Co.,
Secretaries, pro tem

225 Shanghai, 23rd November, 1869.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES!
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN
TO
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL!

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE
VIA
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
is now in complete running order from
SAN FRANCISCO
TO THE
"ATLANTIC SEA BOARD."

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY!

Making prompt connections with the several Railway lines in the Eastern States for all the Cities of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS, and connecting at

NEW YORK
With the several Steamer Lines to
ENGLAND, FRANCE,
AND ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

THROUGH TIME GOING EAST. From San Francisco to Omaha, 4 days and 7 hours; to Chicago, 5 days and 7 hours; to New York, Seven Days!

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING COACHES, SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD!

Are Run Daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and intermediate points. These DRAWING ROOM CARS by day, and SLEEPING CARS by night, are unexcelled for comfort and convenience to the passenger while en route—combining the elegance of a private parlor and all accommodations pertaining to a well furnished chamber, with Comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, &c. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

CHILDREN not over Twelve (12) years of age, Half Fare; under Five (5) years of age, FREE.

100 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE (for adult passenger) FREE. 50 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE (per child between 5 and 12 years of age), FREE.

EXTRA BAGGAGE (over 100 pounds) between Sacramento and Omaha (Carriage) $15 per 100 pounds.

THROUGH TICKET OFFICE:
415, CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THROUGH FREIGHTS from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and other Eastern Cities, contracted through at low rates.

MARK GOODS "CARE C. P. R. R."

A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent.

T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent. (1014

H.I.J. Understigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Son, Aberdeen.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

If 1015 Hongkong, January, 1870.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $6, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" HEDGE & Co., Foochow.
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
" KELLY & Co., do.
" WACHTELS, GROOS & Co., Japan.
" L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

DEATH.

On the 24th June, 1870, at the Government Civil Hospital, JOHN LENNOX, aged 32 years

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from the office commenced on Friday morning at 9 66, and the last messenger left the office at 10 16.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 25TH, 1870.

The remarks which were recently made by the Coroner upon the question of detaining Chinese witnesses, are well worthy of careful consideration. Apart from the credit which may fairly be attached to any opinions expressed by Mr. STEWART, who not only possesses much knowledge with regard to matters appertaining to the Chinese, but is well-known as being both temperate and careful in expressing his views, the remarks made by him upon the question of Chinese testimony are entitled to additional weight, in consideration of the special experience which he necessarily derives from the nature of his office. The Coroner sees the working of criminal cases from their commencement, and has abundant opportunity of observing the various *ruses* resorted to by the Chinese to screen offenders from justice. It seems to be the rule rather than the exception, that so soon as a case comes under investigation, steps are taken to intimidate or bribe the witnesses; and the result is that those who are able to give the most important information are usually the most vague in their statements, and that the testimony is indefinite it precise proportion as the cases are important. Under such circumstances, it appears to be positive folly to allow witnesses to go at large without any precautions being taken to prevent their being either bribed or intimidated. Such a course can have only one result, namely, the repeated and signal defeat of justice.

It is easily understood that, bassing his views upon the broad principles of English law, the Chief-Justice may naturally feel indignant at some cases of detaining witnesses which came under his cognisance; but at the same time, it may be well questioned whether the principles which can be advantageously applied at home are suitable to a people such as the Chinese, who are adepts in the arts of chicanery and evasion. If it is necessary to adhere to these principles to the extreme, the consequences which will result are beyond question. Justice will be defeated in nine cases out of ten; the criminal classes will increase and the security of the Colony become menaced. With this obvious result staring us in the face, it must be confessed it seems almost madness to adhere rigidly to the English system, which when the truth is stated, has only been applied to Hongkong as rough and ready measure, and not by any means to suit it is suited to the requirements of the place. A system of criminal procedure, which may work well in a country where it is fortunately not the habit even of the lowest to combine to bring forward false testimony, may be completely inadequate to meet the necessities of the case in regard to Chinese, where it is the exception rather than the rule for testimony to be given in a straightforward manner and with a due regard to the requirements of justice and the sacredness of truth. Except, therefore, we are content, for the sake of a merciciciis consistency, to abandon the chief objects of all criminal jurisprudence, the punishment of crime and the protection of Society, it is imperative that steps, which would no doubt be unjustifiable at home, but which are warranted by the peculiar circumstances here, should be from time to time adopted. At home, it would be unjust to detain a witness, because there is little or no probability of any attempt being made to bribe or intimidate him. Here, such detention is justifiable, because there is very little probability in any case of importance that both bribery and intimidation will not be resorted to. If such a state of things existed at home—which it is devoutly to be hoped may never be the case—a different course to that at present adopted would be taken. It is not to be overlooked that of late years, as crime began to become more dangerous, measures of much greater severity than would have been before tolerated, such as the habitual criminal's act, were speedily resorted to. In troublous times, the Habeas Corpus Act is repeatedly suspended; and it is not too much to say that the dangerous system of conspiracy, intimidation and bribery constantly in force among the Chinese, forms as full a justification for withholding the privileges conferred under such acts, as anything that has of late years induced the Home Authorities to resort to such measures. It is surely preposterous to strain at the gnat of detaining a few Chinese witnesses, and to swallow the camel of allowing the most atrocious crimes repeatedly to pass unpunished. In almost all instances, where a witness is detained, no real injury is done to him. He is properly provided for and is only restrained as far as is necessary to prevent his being tampered with. Even if a little inconvenience or injury were inflicted on Chinese witnesses it is not more than may fairly be demanded in the interests of justice, and for the good of the Chinese themselves. The kind of witnesses which it is necessary to detain are usually men to whom such detention is probably of little more consequence than the necessity to which every British subject has from time to time to submit, of serving on a Jury, and the Chinese, if not taught by foreigners to make it a grievance, would scarcely themselves think of complaining of it. The necessity for the suppression of crime at the present time is such that it is not only unwise, but amounts to a grievous wrong to society to allow red-handed criminals to escape for the sake of a somewhat sentimental adherence to a system which, however well it may work at home, is completely unsuited to maintain order among a native population, among whom deceiving the authorities is looked upon as a meritorious act, and conspiracy to intimidate and to procure false testimony, has been worked up into a science, and is resorted to systematically and without scruple.

A handicap swimming race is to take place on Monday, 27th inst., the course being from 100 yards beyond Kellett's Island to the Bath House, a measured mile.

A report has been circulated that one of the objects, which Mr. Hart, the Inspector General of Maritime Customs has in visiting Hongkong, is to endeavour to induce the local Government to devote a portion of the Special Fund to the erection of lighthouses on the coast.

A correspondent makes some enquiries concerning the Lusitano Club, with regard to which many shareholders have heard remarkably little. The institution, in fact, seems to be made by the Portuguese portion of the Community a snug little homestead, while the shareholders of other nationalities do not derive any benefit from having aided in its formation. It certainly seems extraordinary that this well frequented place should not return a good dividend, as an ordinary hotel with one tythe of its custom would pay well.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, JUNE 25TH, 1870.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.
June 24th.

STEALING SHOES.

Yip Akum, of Sancoy, a Coroney, was convicted of having pilfered a pair of shoes, and sentenced as a rogue and a vagabond to three months' with hard labour, in default of paying a fine of 10.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Ng Atim, of Sancoy, a mason, was convicted of being in unlawful possession of about one pound of cotton, and sentenced to fourteen days' with hard labour.

GAMBLING.

Tam Achow, Leong Asing and Cheong Achin, were convicted of gambling at Fan-tan on British Kowloon. P.C. No. 54 and P.C. No. 59, dressed in Chinese clothing, accompanied by P.C. No. 17, surprised the party at noon of the 23rd, who from first regarding them as they approached with suspicion, took to their heels, cut and run, having the "management" under the verandah of the house. First defendant stated that he was the stake; the second and third defendants denied gambling in toto. First defendant sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, also fined $50, in default further imprisonment for three months. The second and third defendants fined $10 each, in default, one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

LARCENY.

Choy Akim, of Canton, a married woman, was convicted of breach of trust, and stealing from the house of Ho Ashing, wife to Wong Wing King, a box containing thirty-one pieces of clothing, $15, and a gold ring. This robbery was committed during the absence of Ho Ashing at the theatre, the defendant having accepted charge of the house for the time being. A portion of the clothing was found by Wong Wing King, the husband of Ho Ashing, on the beach behind the house, hidden under the water. Achew, a hawker, whose stand was at the door of Ho Ashing's house, deposed that on the night of the robbery, no one had passed out of the house by the front door with a box, while it might have been taken out by that at the back, which gives on the sea. Sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Ho Cho Lin, a boatman, summoned Cheong Atai, charging him with having unlawfully and wilfully broken and destroyed a quantity of crockery-ware and the cover of complainant's boat. Of these offences he was convicted, and ordered to pay 50 cents for damage, in default one day's imprisonment; and further fined $2 for contempt of Court, having repeatedly used the term *Fan-pui*, notwithstanding the warnings given to him—in default seven days' imprisonment.

MISNAMES.

Inspector Livingston summoned a number of Chinese for having matter in a wrong place, they were fined 25 cents each.

UNLICENSED COOLIES.

Lee-tye-cheong and Ngo-lun were fined $5 each, for plying for hire as chair-coolies, not being licensed thereto, their defence was that they served a publican named Lewis, who permitted them to ply for hire when he did not require their service.

INSULT.

Lee-a-sing, a chair coolie, was sent to prison and ordered to hard labour for twenty-one days, for having insulted an inmate of a brothel, while she was walking along Queen's Road, on her way to the Registration Office.

SUPREME COURT.

IN THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SMALE.

O'Flaherty v. the "Gaviola."

His Lordship sat at 11 a.m. yesterday, in order to hear the final arrangements with regard to the reference of this case. Each party withdrew his special pleading, and the terms of the agreement were read and signed. The arbitrator is Mr. W. H. Alexander, with whose services, as Registrar of the Supreme Court, the Chief-Justice said he was willing to dispense during the arbitration, in order that he might sit de die in diem, and bring the matter to an end as speedily as possible. The first meeting before the arbitrator will be on Monday next, and it was understood that each party should be prepared to proceed as rapidly as possible.

Before the Court rose, the Queen's Advocate said he wished to remark on the publication by one of the papers of a report of the proceedings on the previous day. He had thought, after what had fallen from his Lordship with regard to that matter, that this would not have taken place.

The Chief-Justice remarked that it was quite a criminal case, but that he thought the presiding judge was the best person to decide whether or not an imperfect report of a case was advisable. He did not intend to take any personal action in the matter. He would not say he could not, but he did not choose to do so, because it was not of sufficient importance. Still he looked upon it as a piece of great discourtesy to the Court, to assume that the judge did not know what he was supposed to know. Notwithstanding the fact that the superior judgment of the public press over-rode everything else. It was perfectly open to either of the parties, if he deemed himself aggrieved, to take such proceedings as he thought proper. His Lordship still adhered to the opinion that it would be a question for a jury whether, after the judge had expressed himself as he had done, the paper was justified in publishing the report. The justification, according to the Act, was that the publication should be for the public good, and when the judge had prejudged the case by saying it was not for the public good, it would rest with the jury to say whether it was or no.

The Queen's Advocate here quoted *Lewis v. Levy*, in which case Lord Campbell distinctly laid down that the judge had power to order the press not to publish an account of the proceedings until the conclusion of the case. He should by and bye have an application to make to his Lordship in connection with this subject. The learned gentleman called attention to the fact that the case was wrongly headed. It should have been *O'Flaherty v. the "Gaviola."*

THE JAPANESE RAILWAY LOAN.—Messrs. J. H. Schroder and Co. have introduced the Imperial Government of Japan Customs Loan, for railway purposes, for £1,000,000 sterling. The bonds are to bear for £100, £50 and £1,000 each, carrying interest at 9 per cent. per annum from August 1, 1870 (the instalments meanwhile bearing 6 per cent.), payable half-yearly in London. The loan to be redeemed at par in thirteen years, by means of ten annual drawings, beginning August 1, 1873. The price of issue 98 per cent. The Oriental Bank have been appointed to receive subscriptions, and we understand that the applications amounted to double the amount required. Notwithstanding this, and that some transactions at first took place at 1 and 1½ premium, the stock subsequently fell to ¾ dis., partly, no doubt, in consequence of the telegram announcing the murder of the U.S. Consul at Yeddo.—*London and China Express.*

INQUESTS.

The inquest on the body of Lee Mah Tau, who died from wounds received in the piratical attack at Tsowkwa wan, was concluded yesterday at the Magistracy, the Coroner and jury having previously visited the police-shop for the purpose of observing the different boats in which the prisoners and property were found. Of these there were three, a new one lying yesterday next the shop, a second which had a distinct white line round it, and a third lying outside these, smaller than those just mentioned. Two witnesses were then recalled at the magistracy, namely, the master of the junk which was attacked, and the Police-Sergeant Williams, of whom the former said that while he knew nothing of the new boat nearest the shop, the middle one was very like that in which the pirates came. He was almost sure it was the same, as it had the same white line round it which he had observed on the thieves' boat. The 16th was a bright night, in the moon rose shortly after the pirates left. The outside boat was something like the one in which the old woman, the third prisoner, had followed them. Sergeant Williams on being recalled said he found part of the property in the new boat next the shop, and the remainder in the old one in the middle, but none in the small one outside. The second prisoner, Leung Atai, was found in the middle boat, the others in the new one.

Chin Ahim, interpreter at the Central-station next stated that one day last week he had interpreted from Mr. Rice to the prisoners an explanation of the charge brought against them, and also informed them that a large quantity of stolen property was found in their possession. Leung Atai, the first prisoner, had then stated that he found the clothing floating on the water, while Leung Asum had denied all knowledge of it.

Another witness, Fook Atai, W. P. Sergeant, deposed that the old woman, in answer to Mr. Rice, said first that her husband was in gaol, next that she was called Leung Sang, and finally that the first prisoner Leung Atai was her husband. She also acknowledged the three children.

The prisoners were willing to give evidence if the Coroner wished, but he told them it was as they wished, and they then declined.

The Coroner then addressed the jury, remarking that there could be very little doubt how the deceased had come to his death after what Dr. Young and the master of the attacked junk had stated. The latter said that his boat was attacked and two men were wounded, one of whom, was the man as to whose death they were now enquiring. Dr. Young was distinct as to his having died from a musket wound. Now whether there had been any intention to kill this man or not did not matter. The pirates were there intending to commit a felony, and having weapons with which they were determined to resist. They were thus responsible for the consequences of their illegal act equally as if they had deliberately killed the deceased. Therefore, if the jury should connect any particular persons with the affair, these persons were guilty of murder. There was no doubt the man had been murdered, and now the question was, who were the persons? They had had the witness Ahim timely sworn to as having followed the junk in a small boat, as the junk was going across to anchor. After dark, when these men were all asleep, a boat came alongside the junk, one man remained in the boat and three boarded the junk. The men then returned, and three shots and stilettos were fired by one of which the deceased came his death. Then they all led themselves, some in the junk, others in the water. Then at 1 p.m. the next day, the 17th, Sergeant Williams, from information which he received, discovered a boat in which he found the old man and woman, and a considerable amount of the lost property. Then another boat was seen making off with the second prisoner, who got ashore and was finally caught between two fires, the sergeant having called the attention of the shore police. Then there was the property. He asked to direct their attention to the large number of articles found in possession of these people. Indeed he thought they had had nearly all the articles that were stolen accounted for, except the pistols. That was the evidence, and doubtless the separate points were not in themselves of any great weight. The woman followed the junk, and had nothing to say. Well, that was nothing in itself, but when she was afterwards made and properly found with her after that (though the fact that she was found with the property would be of little account by itself) they were bound to connect those two together. Any rate the men who had gone ashore followed them and was found in connection with this property. If the were thus connected with the crime it was not necessary that she should have been present at the attack. He was not called upon to assert an accessory before the fact, if she was only there to watch where the boat went and to communicate that information to the men who committed the crime. Now they had to say whether these men were connected with the robbery. It was to necessary to find the particular man or weapon by which deceased met his death. If they found that these men were engaged in the attack it was immaterial whether they had all these things to show that. There was the great amount of property found in the prisoners' possession within 12 or 14 hours after the robbery. Then Leung Asum makes off, a circumstance not of much importance in itself, because Ohinaman were such cowards that they always fled at the approach of the police. But in the boat from which he fled there was a large amount of the property. If they were satisfied with the chain of evidence—that these men were connected with the actual crime, and that the woman looked out for them—then they would find murder against the former, and bring the latter in an accessory before the fact. There was something very strong about the evidence, and he commended it to their serious attention. There was the cause. If they had any doubt—and it must be a reasonable doubt—they would of course give the prisoners the benefit.

A verdict of "Murder" was immediately found against the men, and the woman was brought in as an Accessory before the fact.

The Coroner concurred in the verdict, which though found on circumstantial evidence, was well grounded, as the case was as plain as A B C. Although it was a painful thing to bring a verdict of murder, still crime was so rampant in these parts that something ought to be done, and he hoped this would have a good effect on others.

Another inquest was held at the Government Civil Hospital on the body of a Chinaman, name unknown, who was found dead on the East side of Morrison Hill with a shell of opium by her side. Inspector Grimes testified that he was informed on Thursday evening about half past six that a woman was lying dead at the above place amongst the trees, and that he went immediately, and found her lying with the shell of opium by her, and a handkerchief on her head knotted under her chin, her right hand turned upwards, fingers closed, and left hand lying by her side. He had the body removed to the Civil Hospital; could not get any one to identify it. It was found near a footpath where it was shady and there was some grass. She was dressed in jacket and trousers like those worn by gleaners, and another jacket lay by her side. There were no marks of violence near the place and no pass-papers about. Witness had made enquiries in Wanchai and Wong-nei-chong, but no one knew anything about deceased. Mr. Robertson's house-coolie said he had been sent out at 8 a.m. by his mistress, who wanted him to get some wild flowers and on the Wong-nei-chong side of Morrison Hill he saw the deceased lying dead. He called a watchman, who communicated with a policeman, and the latter reported to the police station. The watchman was then called, and said the previous witness had reported to him that there was a woman lying asleep on Morrison Hill; afterwards the witness said the report was that she was dying, and finally that she was nearly dead but breathing. On receiving this information he took no action in the matter until 6 p.m. when a couple of coolies passed, and having occasion to leave the road, returned, saying one to the other that she was dead. He then called a policeman between 4 and 5 p.m.

The Coroner—Was she alive when you first saw her?

Witness—I did not know whether she was dead.

The Coroner—Now who is telling the lie?

Witness—I did not know whether she was dead.

Coroner—The question is, "Did you tell the truth when you said you thought she was dead?"

Witness made some indistinct remark, but when the Coroner threatened to adjourn the inquest and give him some time to think about it, witness admitted that he had told the watchman she was breathing, because he saw her chest heaving. Witness told his master's boy, who went to report the matter to his mistress, and returned and asked whether deceased had any parents, if so they were to call them. Witness replied that he did not know.

The Coroner said he did not believe the witness. He did not believe that any European lady, knowing that a woman was lying between life and death in her neighbourhood, would take no steps to give her relief. He wished these men were punished as they were in their own country, and treated to a good bamboosing. In China this man would be responsible for the woman's death, as he was the first to see her, and though it was doubtful whether she was alive or dead, he took no steps to relieve her. He hoped Mrs. Robertson would see in the paper that this witness had come here, made so scandalous a statement before him, viz., that she was aware at 8 a.m. that a woman was in the neighbourhood, that it was not certain whether the was dead or alive, and yet that she had not even sent to make sure of that fact.

The Indian Constable deposed to finding the body, and reporting to Inspector Grimes.

Dr. Young—I am Acting Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital. Yesterday evening about half-past 8 the body of deceased was brought here. It is that of a Chinese adult female. She was dressed in common blue cotton jacket and trousers, which were very ragged. She was evidently a poor woman, I should say about 35 years old. There were no marks of violence on the body, but there were marks of disease—scrofula about the neck. She was also suffering from ulcerated external piles. A whitish frothy discharge was issuing from the nostrils, accompanied by the state of the lungs. Deceased must have been dead at least 6 hours. Decomposition had begun. I made a *post-mortem* examination today, and found both lungs very much diseased—filled with tubercles. The heart also was in a state of fatty degeneration. The liver showed signs of old disease. The spleen was softened, kidneys inflamed, and the stomach contained a dark-ish fluid mixed with pieces and vegetables. It had a peculiar smell but not of opium. I examined the contents, and could only find slight traces of opium. I think death is accounted for by the state of the body, which was in fact, one mass of disease. Deceased may have taken a little opium but could not have had a large quantity.

The Coroner briefly remarked on the strong evidence as to the disease and the weak evidence as to the opium, and the jury at once found "Death from natural causes," while they concurred with the Coroner as to the reprehensible conduct of the two Chinese witnesses.

SHANGHAI.

The *N. C. Daily News* of 18th inst. has the following:—

An important notice was issued last week, announcing the departure of the clipper ship *Princess of Wales*, with new teas, viz the Sing Cang. We are sorry to hear that the project has fallen through, in consequence of a malicious report that she already has a quantity of Malta mixture on board, which shippers fear might injure the new teas.

About 1.30 p.m yesterday afternoon, as the *Rone* was making fast to the U. S. N. Co's Wharf, one of the bitts of the pontoon, of more than a foot thickness, snapped in two, and the lower which was rotted in it, owing to the great strain, flew up, injuring three Chinese, who were on the wharf, two of them very severely. They were immediately removed to the General Hospital. On examination it was found that one of the sufferers had his front teeth knocked out, his nose broken, and a severe gash across his face; another has two very deep cuts on his cheeks; the third is only slightly injured in the arms.

THE JAPAN LIBEL CASE.

IN BANK'S CONSULAR COURT, AT KANAGAWA.

Before F. Lowder, Esq., H.B.M's Consul.

CHAS. BERTRAND *vs.* W. GEORGE HOWELL.

Friday, the 10th June, 1870.

Defendant was charged with having maliciously composed and, on the 14th ultimo, in the *Japan Weekly Mail*, of the 14th May inst. published the following, for plaintiff, defamatory statement:

"An advertisement of an exceptionally impudent and discreditable character appeared in the *Japan Herald* on the 10th instant, purporting to come from a French subject, one Bertrand, but which has evidently been concocted for him by some one who had not shame enough to prevent his prostituting the English language to such wretched purposes.

"In this advertisement Bertrand is made to say that a 'difference with a Chinaman (especizing the quality of some Dollars) has disturbed—so runs this disgraceful effusion—his wonted serenity of mind; the facts we believe being, that on this difference arising, Bertrand administered to the Chinaman *a kick in the abdomen, from the effects of which the poor fellow died.*

"Has Bertrand been indicted for manslaughter, as he assuredly should be?

"Instead of asking this question, or performing any such part in regard to a grave offence of this kind as befits its function as a Journal, the *Herald* inserts this ribald advertisement, which is as disgraceful to a paper as the act of Bertrand is to a man."

Mr. G. Wallace Hill for plaintiff, produced in evidence the *Japan Weekly Mail* of 14th May, and read the incriminated article. He then called as witness—

Mr. Prince, sworn:—I am a resident of Yokohama: am the general manager of the *Japan Mail*; am employed by Mr. Howell. The paper is daily, weekly, and fortnightly. (Presented copies in evidence.) This is the *weekly*.

Mr. Howell—I entirely admit the publication.

Witness—Mr Howell is editor. I am not aware if he is proprietor. I do not know of anything having occurred between plaintiff and defendant.

To Mr. Howell:—You have never under any circumstances mentioned Mr. Bertrand's name to me.

Mr. Bertrand, sworn:—I reside at No. 61 in Yokohama. I have never seen Mr. Howell before the visit I paid to him on the first Monday after the publication. It was in the morning. I met Mr. Prince, who said that Mr. Howell would be in at 12. He said, "We have authentic proof of the death of the Chinaman." When I afterwards saw Mr. Howell, he said he was quite sure of the thing, and he would do nothing to retract a woman was lying dead at the above place amongst the trees, and that he went immediately, and found her lying with the shell of opinum by her, and a handkerchief on her head knotted under her chin, her right hand turned upwards, fingers closed, and left hand lying by her side. He had the body removed to the Civil Hospital; could not get any one to identify it. It was found near a footpath where it was shady and there was some grass. She was dressed in jacket and trousers like those worn by gleaners, and another jacket lay by her side. There were no marks of violence near the place and no pass-papers about. Witness had made enquiries in Wanchai and Wong-nei-chong, but no one knew anything about deceased. Mr. Robertson's house-coolie said he had been sent out at 8 a.m. by his mistress, who wanted him to get some wild flowers and on the Wong-nei-chong side of Morrison Hill he saw the deceased lying dead. He called a watchman, who communicated with a policeman, and the latter reported to the police station. The watchman was then called, and said the previous witness had reported to him that there was a woman lying asleep on Morrison Hill; afterwards the witness said the report was that she was dying, and finally that she was nearly dead but breathing. On receiving this information he took no action in the matter until 6 p.m. when a couple of coolies passed, and having occasion to leave the road, returned, saying one to the other that she was dead. He then called a policeman between 4 and 5 p.m.

The Coroner—Wished there were some means of punishing this man for taking no steps to make deceased's last moments as comfortable as possible, even if her life could not be saved.

Witness remarked that he did not know she was dead.

The Coroner—At any rate, one thing is clear, you did not care.

Mr. Robertson's coolie, recalled, corrected his statement of the report he made to the watchman. He had said that there was a woman lying there, but he did not know whether she was dead or not. He had further told him he did not know whether she had any breath in her or not.

The Coroner—Now who is telling the lie?

Witness—I did not know whether she was dead.

It may be five or six days after the publication that I went to the British Consulate to take legal steps. The advertisement in the *Japan Herald* upon my departure for France is my composition. It is the sequel of my first advertisement when I came back from Yedo. The failure of my agents in France to execute my orders in the season for my going home.

To Mr. Hill.—I did not go to the French Consulate; I never go to Consulates. I was absent and was fined two dollars. I received the summons at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and instead of going to the Consulate, I went next door to the Consulate of Yedo. The fine was for the assault upon the Chinaman. When I said, I had no credit, I meant to say that I do not buy on credit in Yokohama, all my credit is in Europe.

Mr. Hill here handed in another number of the *Japan Weekly*, where an article shows that the editor and the proprietor is the same person. He then proposed to have Mr. Kent sworn, in order to take his opinion as a member of the press on the injury done to the plaintiff and the proper amount of damages.

To this Mr. Howell demurred.

Mr. Bertrand to Court.—The reason why I put my damages at $1,000 is that it is the smallest amount the law accords in cases of this kind. When Mr Howell in my store offered me $1,000, I did not accept it, because I thought I might get more by going to law. I had already consulted with a lawyer. At that time I thought $5,000. Many persons told me that two or three thousands of dollars would not be too much. There was a great excitement in the city of Yokohama at that time. I did not according to Mr. Howell's suggestion write him a letter denying the truth of the article.

This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Howell observed that he had no intention of evading any responsibility. The best proof is that the indictment was laid in a false name and therefore illegal, but he would take no advantage of that. Source.—The facts are as follows. On the Thursday previous to the 14th I heard at dinner that Mr. Bertrand had killed a Chinaman by a kick. The matter was stated so circumstantially that I did not for a moment doubt the truth. I thought the case so grave that as it had taken place in the previous fortnight, I felt myself somewhat culpable for not having remarked upon it. The next day my attention was called to the advertisement that has appeared in the *Japan Herald* on the 10th. On the Monday subsequent to the publication of the *Japan Mail*, Mr. Bertrand called at my office in the morning and stated that it was entirely untrue that the Chinaman had died from the effects of the assault. I at once expressed my regret at having been misled, that I fully believed the statement to be true, and I added that if he would write me a letter, I would make my remarks upon it and offer him ample reparation. Mr. Bertrand said nothing however with respect to legal action, he said his friends knew him too well to be "bon garcon" to believe it, or for it to do him any damage, but as it was false, it was important that it should be contradicted. Mr. Bertrand had already called on Sunday but did not meet me. Our conversation was perfectly friendly. I fully expected to receive a letter from Mr. Bertrand, and that was the reason why I did not my morning's paper recall the statement. Next day I again sent for the Chinaman, and having heard his story, without waiting for Bertrand's letter, I wrote an article for the *Japan Daily Advertiser* of the 18th May. (Put in as evidence and read.) On the following morning I was passing Mr. Bertrand's store, and I said to him that I trust the apology had been satisfactory. Mr. Bertrand then went to his desk and produced the whole case of Messrs. Dent. His tone and manner had now changed from what they were on Monday. He spoke of the damage done to him. I offered him that if he would submit the matter to three competent choosen by himself, with my approval, I would pay him the amount at which they might fix his damages. Mr. Bertrand did not accept of the arbitration. The same morning, I think, I had a visit from Mr. Hill, who spoke to me of my offer to leave the matter for arbitration. He expressed his willingness to have the matter settled by the payment of $1,000. I once refused to pay that amount, and on Thursday, the 21st, I inserted an article in the *Japan Weekly Mail*. (Put in as evidence and read.) Mr. Bertrand's name and person were wholly unknown to me until I saw the advertisement which called forth my remarks. There could, therefore, be no possible malice.

To Mr. Hill.—I believe it was at a dinner at which I was present and in the company of the witness to the publication that I first heard about the manslaughter of the Chinaman. I heard it again reported at the Club, or on the Bund, before the publication of my article. I cannot remember if it was I who introduced the topic in conversation. I cannot say how many times I may have been at the Club or on the Bund between the evening of the 18th and the evening of the 14th. It is possible that those who afterwards mentioned it, were present at the dinner table.

It was Bertrand himself who called my attention on the first interview with me to the Chinaman's advertisement in the *Echo du Japon*. Mr. Bertrand himself told me that he was indicted at the French Consulate, and the Chinaman told me that Bertrand had been fined 2 p.

To the Court.—I did not make any enquiries to verify the truth of the report of the Chinaman's death. I had no doubt of its truth as I had heard it so circumstantially stated on more than one occasion.

Mr. Howell called as witness:

Mr. Russell Robertson, sworn.—The advertisement of the *Herald* and the rather bad terms in which it was originally worded was introduced as a topic of conversation at the dinner table of the International Hotel, and the death of the Chinaman generally commented upon.

To Mr. Howell.—The conversation upon these topics was both before and after the publication of Mr. Howell's article. I think the conversations followed so closely upon each other, that the one was in the night and the other in the morning. I am at the time at night I do not think Mr. Howell was present. It was certainly stated by more than one member of the mess that the Chinaman had died. The remarks upon the Chinaman's supposed death were the reverse of laudatory. I believe Mr. Bertrand coming and making his complaint in the Consulate.

To the Court.—When the conversation turned upon the subject of the *Herald's* advertisement, I asked for the meaning of the phrase "on account of difference with a Chinaman." I cannot remember to have heard the Chinaman's death mentioned previous to the above dinner. The impression conveyed to me from the general tone of the conversation was that the Chinaman had really died. I think I can name Mr. Pitman as one who mentioned that the Chinaman had died. I do not remember Mr. Howell's presence at the dinner table that night.

This concluded the defence.

Mr. Howell, in summing up, deprived his surprise at Mr. Bertrand's legal proceedings. They had no doubt been suggested by third parties. Mr. Bertrand had not given the least proof of having sustained any damage. No one could suspect any malice in the article. The matter was taken up by him solely on public grounds with a good end. Mr. Bertrand had already been injured by the Chinaman's advertisement; he had been fined for the assault in the French Consulate; and in this present action he trades upon the bad fame he had already acquired. I plead to have been in error.

Mr. Hill remarked that the apology had been published in another paper than the defamation. Defendant had himself acknowledged that the advertisement in the *Echo du Japon* was first brought to his notice by Mr. Bertrand, and nevertheless he did in his published apology quote that advertisement as a palliation for the accusation. It was not impossible that, as the *Japan Weekly Mail* is published in the evening, it might have been in the hands of the diners at the *table d'hote* in the International Hotel, and given rise to the conversation deposed to by Mr. Robertson. I merely suggest this as possible. As to damages, he thought it had been put at a very moderate amount, considering the injury done to the feelings and reputation of plainti

may be five or six days after the publication I shall apply to the British Consulate to take all steps. The advertisement in the *Japan Gazette* upon my departure for France is my exposition. It is the sequel of my first advertisement when I came back from Yedo. The failure of my agents in France to execute orders is the reason for my going home.

To Mr. Hill.—I did not go to the French Consulate; I never go to Consulates. I was present and was fined two dollars. I received no summons at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and instead of going to the Consulate, I went next morning to Yedo. The fine was for the assault on the Chinaman. When I said I had no credit, I meant to say that I do not buy on credit in Yokohama, all my credit is in Europe. Mr. Hill here handed in another number of the *Japan Weekly*, where an article shows that the editor and the proprietor is the same person. He then proposed to have Mr. Kent sworn, in order to take his opinion as a member of the press on the injury done to the plaintiff and the proper amount of damages.

To this Mr. Howell demurred.

Mr. Bertrand to Court—The reason why I say damages at $1,000 is that it is the highest amount the law awards in cases of this kind. When Mr. Howell in my store offered me $1,000, I did not accept it, because I thought I might get more by going to law. I was already counselled with a lawyer. At that time I thought $5,000. Many persons told me at two or three thousands of dollars would be too much. There was a great excitement in the city at that time. I did not according to Mr. Howell's suggestion write him a letter apologizing for the truth of the article.

This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Howell observed that he had no intention of evading any responsibility. The last article that the indictment was laid in a false one and therefore libelled, but he would take advantage of that *Sworn*.—The facts are as follows. On the Thursday previous to the 4th I heard at dinner that Mr. Bertrand had kicked a Chinaman by a kick. The matter was stated so circumstantially that I did not for a moment doubt its truth. I thought the case so serious that as it had taken place in the previous fortnight, I felt myself some what culpable for not having remarked upon it. The next day my attention was called to the advertisement that had appeared in the *Japan Herald* on the 9th. On the Monday enlargement to the publication of the *Japan Mail*, Mr. Bertrand called in my office in the morning and stated that it was entirely untrue that the Chinaman had died from the effects of the assault. I at once expressed my regret at having been misled, that I fully believed the statement to be true, and I added that if he would write me a letter, I would make my remarks upon it and offer him ample reparation. Mr. Bertrand said nothing however with regard to legal action, he said his friends knew him too well to be "bon garçon" and believe it, or for it to do him any damage, but as it was false, it was important that it should be contradicted. Mr. Bertrand had friendly called on Sunday but did not meet me. Our conversation was perfectly friendly. I fully expected to receive a letter from Mr. Bertrand, and that was the reason why I did not in my morning's paper recall the statement. Next day I again went for the Chinaman, and having heard his story, without waiting for Bertrand's letter, I wrote an article for the *Japan Daily Advertiser* of the 12th May. (Put in as evidence, and read.) On the following morning I was passing Mr. Bertrand's store, and I said to him that I trust the apology had been satisfactory. Mr. Bertrand then went to his desk and recounted the whole transaction. His tone and manner had not changed from what they were on Monday. He spoke of the damage done to China. I offered him, that if the wound colonic the matter to three gentlemen chosen by himself, with my approval, I would pay him the amount which they might fix his damages. Mr. Bertrand did not accept of the arbitration. The same morning, I think, I had a visit from Mr. Hill, who spoke to me of my offer to leave the matter for arbitration. He expressed his hope that I would have the matter settled by the payment of $1,000. I at once refused to pay that amount, and our interview closed. On the subsequent Saturday, the 21st, I inserted an article in the *Japan Weekly Mail* (Put in as evidence and read) Mr. Bertrand's name and person were wholly unknown to me until I saw the advertisement which called forth my remarks. There could, therefore, be no possible malice.

To Mr. Hill.—I believe it was at a dinner at the International Hotel on the Thursday previous to the publication that I heard about the manslaughter of the Chinaman. I heard it again reported at the Club, or on the Bund, before the publication of my article. I cannot remember if it was I who introduced the topic in conversation. I cannot say how many times I may have been at the Club or on the Bund between the evening of the 12th and the evening of the 15th. It is possible that those who I detailed it to were present at the dinner table.

To wit Bertrand himself who called my attention of the first interview with me to the Chinaman's advertisement in the *Echo du Japon*. Mr. Bertrand himself told me that he was indicted at the French Consulate, and the Chinaman told me that Bertrand had been fined $10.

To the Court.—I did not make any enquiries to verify the truth of the report of the Chinaman's death. I had no doubt of its truth as I had heard it so circumstantially stated on more than one occasion.

Mr. Howell called as witness:

Mr. Robertson Robertson, sworn.—The advertisement of the *Herald* and the rather bold terms in which it was couched was introduced as a topic of conversation at the dinner table of the International Hotel, and the death of the Chinaman generally commented upon.

To Mr. Howell.—The conversation upon those topics was both before and after the publication of Mr. Howell's article. I think the conversations followed so closely upon each other, that the one was in the night and the other at breakfast. But at the one at night I do not think Mr. Howell was present. It was certainly stated by more than one member of the mess that the Chinaman had died. The remarks upon the Chinaman's supposed death were the reverse of humorous. I remember Mr. Bertrand coming and making his complaint to the Consulate.

To the Court.—When the conversation turned upon the subject of the *Herald's* advertisement, I asked for the meaning of the phrase "on account of difference with a Chinaman." I cannot remember to have heard the Chinaman's death mentioned previous to the above dinner. The impression conveyed to me from the general tone of the conversation was, that the Chinaman had really died. I think I saw Mr. Bertrand as one who mentioned that the Chinaman had died. I do not remember Mr. Howell's presence at the dinner table that night.

This concluded the evidence.

Mr. Howell, in summing up, declared his surprise at Mr. Bertrand's legal proceedings. They had no doubt been suggested by third parties. Mr. Bertrand had not given the least proof of having sustained any damage. No one could suspect any malice in the article. The matter was taken up by him solely on public grounds with a good end. Mr. Bertrand had already been injured by the Chinaman's advertisement, he had been fined for the assault in the French Consulate, and in this present action the trades upon the land name he had already acquired. I plead to have been in error.

Mr. Hill remarked that the apology had been published in another paper than the defamation. Defendant had himself acknowledged that the advertisement in the *Echo du Japon* was first brought to his notice by Mr. Bertrand, and nevertheless tendered in his published apology a quibble that advertisement as a palliation for the accusation. It was not impossible that, as the *Japan Weekly Mail* is published in the evening, it might have been in the hands of the diners at the *table d'hôte* in the International Hotel, and given rise to the conversation deposed to by Mr. Robertson. I merely suggest this as possible. As to damages, he thought it had been put at a very moderate amount, considering the injury done to the feelings and reputation of plaintiff. The moderation of the amount is partly explained by the heavy fees that have to be paid in this Consulate.

The Court congratulated Mr. Hill on his able pleading. Judgment given for plaintiff, with nominal damages.—*Japan Mail.*

If a cat doth meet a cat upon the garden wall, and if a cat doth greet a cat, oh! meet they doth by squal? Every Tommy has his Tabby, waiting on the wall, and yet she well comes his approach by an unmeetly yawl. And if a kitten wish to sit upon the garden wall, why she sits it and sweetly smile and purrum! up and hast, and lift his precious back up high, and show his tenchant form, as if there coll more than a mere ability "feline." ——

CONSULAR EXPENSES IN CHINA.

The following appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

Sir,—Your pithy digest of Consular Expenses in China contains some statements which I can endorse from my own experience. In some particulars, indeed, the expenses are rather understated, large though they appear. While in China, I have paid a double the equivalent of £17 for stopping five teeth, an operation occupying about an hour. In some ports doctors make a charge of 200 taels per annum, or about £65. This includes attendance, but no medicines and I have known a man pay one tael (over six shillings) for a single pill. When invalids require a change they have to pay heavily for it. The return fare from China to Japan used to be about £50, and from Shanghai up the Yangtsze and back, all lately costing £30, even now entails an expenditure of about £25. I have always understood that in consideration of the small salaries of consular officials, doctors and steamer agents made modifications of their charges to these gentlemen, but in any case the outlay would be an serious a matter to them as it has been to

A LATE MERCANTILE RESIDENT IN CHINA.

THE PLOT AGAINST NAPOLEON'S LIFE.

(*Le Mercelitaire*—Paris, May 2.)

It has relieved! There it is in all its glory! Things were going on unsatisfactorily; the red spectre was raised up and no longer alarmed anybody. This state of things could not be allowed to continue; it was necessary to frighten the provinces. A so-kingly a third plot is discovered, and this time it is one against the Emperor's life. None of the usual concomitants are absent; neither the famous bombs, nor the cotton-rolled revolvers, nor the daggers, nor the regicide who from the very first confesses all that they wish, who denounces his accomplices, and on whom are found the most compromising letters, and lists, and all the usual paraphernalia of affairs of the kind. Yesterday arrests again began to be made; the Government again has recourse to force and intimidation. The police will doubtless do their utmost to excite a popular commotion and bring about an outbreak with the view of influencing country electors and the timid commercial classes. . . . Under these circumstances we recommend to citizens the greatest prudence and calmness. We must not allow ourselves to be led to any outburst of irritation or anger—even the most legitimate. Let us use our rights, but allow the exercise of them to be turned against ourselves. Let us give the agents who want to excite us a wide berth. Let us be calm! Calmness does not preclude energy.

(*Le Pays*—Paris, May 3.)

All the journals of the opposition agree in denying the existence of the plot against the Emperor's life; they just about it and represent it as an invention of the police and a means of political intimidation. Our readers know our opinion as to the sinister affair which keeps the public in breathless suspense. We conscientiously believe in the existence of a wretched conspiracy with the object of killing the Emperor. We think, however that it is perhaps allowable for those who possess less forced information than we do to express at least some doubts . . . Let us have fair play! Give us proofs—we must have them—and we, Bonapartists, are the first to demand them energetically. When we are told that it is invention, what are we to say? Have you not supplied arguments against us (by your conduct with regard to the alleged plot of last February)? Don't tell us of the need of silence till the prisoners have been examined, and of the discretion of justice. There are moments in the life of a people when all routine must disappear before the great national interest. You tell us that there are letters by Pianori; publish them. You tell us that an important correspondence has been seized: publish it. . . . Proofs! proofs! All France shudders in the impatience of her natural terror. The vote of the *plébiscite* must take place without any pressure, without any manœuvring. If the plot is, as we believe, a reality, let it be proved. Then so much the worse for the conspirators; the unanimous vote of all France will prove that the question is no longer between the Opposition and the Government, between a Republic and the Empire, but between honest men and assassins.

To be identified by the ghost of the woman whose younger sister you have married is tolerably terrible, to be known by the nation into the pew of the man whom you have swindled is satisfactorily embarrassing; to roll a drunk, and then discover by the ghastly light of the moon that you have despoiled your father, is conducive to serious meditation; to catch cold in the nose by saving an ugly woman from drowning, and then have her swear she is yours, is calmly disgusting; but to—we had thought we could instance something that would make all these things appear insignificant annoyances by comparison, but that last affair rather gets us. We give it up.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

THE CHINA CONVENTION AND THE INDIAN REVENUE.—*The Globe* says:—Fortunately for the Indian Government, Sir Rutherford Alcock's convention with the Chinese Government is not to be ratified. Already last year the opium revenue in Bengal declined to the amount of £332,750, and in the Budget for the present year, in consequence of the increasing cultivation of the poppy in China, the loss of a whole million sterling, or one-eighth of the entire income from this source, is allowed for. But the Peking Government been prompted to collect the increased import duty of the drug, as consented to by Sir R. Alcock, even this allowance would have been absurdly inadequate, and thus would a further difficulty have been thrust upon the Indian exchequer at a time when the difficulty of the twelvest year to gather amount to nearly three millions and a-half, and the income-tax stands at eightpence in the pound."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, JUNE 24TH, EVENING.

A good native demand has existed throughout the day for Bengal drug at improved rates. The following are the ruling prices:—Patna, $560 to $510; Benares, $470 to $472½; Malwa, $645.

In Raw Cotton, sales consist of 260 bales Bombay at $22.50, 100 bales Madras at $23, 32 bales Calcutta at $22, 125 bales do. at $19.75, and 51 bales Kurpachee at $21.25; total 568 bales.

The following sales of Imports are reported:—500 pieces T-Dis, Grey Shirtings at $2.52; 600 pieces 6lbs. T-Cloths at $2.60, 500 pieces do. at $2.45, 120 pieces Long Ells at $12.25, 40 pieces do. at $14.25; 120 pieces C.P.H. Spanish Stripes at 62 cents, 612 pieces German at 91 cents.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/6½ to 4/6¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/7
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/7
Bank Bills on demand..... 4/51
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight..... 75
Private, 30 days' sight..... 75½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 235
BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 235

SHARES

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old ....37 to 38 prem.
New....26 to 25½ prem.
H'kong & W'poa Dock..... 0 to 7 dis.
H'kong C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares, ... 33 to 34 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co..... par.
China and India Steam Navigation, $ dis. nom.
China Sea, Saigon, and Singapore S. S. Co..... par. nom.
Union Insurance Society of Canton..... $1,500, ex. div.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares..... $1,700 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares..... $190 prem. per s.
Victoria Fire..... $35 prem.
China Fire..... $45 prem.
China & Japan Marine Insurance Ins. 25 prem.
Hongkong Gas..... $45 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Shares..... 65 dis.
Hongkong Distillery Co..... $90 prem. per s.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Co..... $5 prem. per s.

SALES OF 24TH JUNE, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

Imports, 10 packages, at $30.05, by Chun Cheong to Hongkong merchant.

Tin, 100 slabs at $30.05, by Yuen On Tai to travelling merchant.

Buffalo Hides, 120 piculs, at $6.35, by Fook Wing Loong to travelling merchant.

Gambogo, 10 piculs, at $42.00, by Fook Wing Loong to travelling merchant.

Sapanwood, 200 piculs, at $1.20, by Fook Wing Loong to travelling merchant.

Mandahwood, 100 piculs, at $3.60, by Fook Wing Loong to travelling merchant.

White Sugar, 150 bags, at $6.65, by Kwong Wing Loong travelling merchant.

White Sugar, 80 bags, at $7.00, by Kin Foong to Hongkong merchant.

White Sugar, 100 bags, at $6.40, by Kin Foong to Hongkong merchant.

Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $6.15, by Hop Hing to travelling merchant.

White Sugar, 200 bags, at $7.40, by Hop Hing to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 103 bales, at $22.50, by foreign merchant to Yuet Wo Loong.

Bombay Cotton, 60 bales, at $22.50, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 60 bales, at $21.00, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

T-Cloth, 7lbs. 500 pieces, at $2.04, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 44 bales, at $22.00, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Notices of Firms.

I HAVE this day taken R. MARTY, as a partner in my business,

J. H. BARRELET.

Henceforth all demands must be addressed to BARRELET & MARTY.

No. 24, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 20th June, 1870. [1w 1159

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned expires on this date by lapse of time, and the firm of RUSSEL, PHIPPS & Co., now exists only in liquidation, which will be conducted conjointly by the undersigned.

A. W. G. RUSDEN.
A. D. PHIPPS.

1m 861 Foochow, 31st May, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port, under the style or firm of DENT & Co., on the premises occupied by my late firm.

JOHN DENT.

On 1191 Shanghai, 13th June, 1870.

MR. S. W. POMEROY, Jr., is authorized to sign, our firm, per procuration, at Hongkong.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1150 Hongkong, 17th June, 1870.

MR. RANDALL HOWELL PYE will act as our Agent at Tamsui, Formosa, and is authorised to sign our firm per procuration.

FILLES & Co.

1m 1135 Amoy, 1st June, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents in Amoy, under the firm and Style of D. HOSUNJEE & Co.

DADABHOY HOSUNJEE.
NOWROJEE HOSUNJEE.

1m 1105 Hongkong, 14th June, 1870.

MR. ROBERT JOHNSTONE was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st inst.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

1m 1016 Yokohama, 24th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced business as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent, on the premises lately occupied by RUSDEN, PHIPPS & Co.

A. W. G. RUSDEN.

1m 992 Foochow, 1st June, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this port as Public Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents under the style or firm of

PHIPPS, HICKLING & CO.
A. L. PHIPPS.
H. HICKLING.

1m 991 Foochow, 1st June, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. NINIAN CRAWFORD, in our Hongkong firm, ceased on the 31st March last, and Mr. JOHN FAIRBAIRN and Mr. JOHN SAMUEL COX have been admitted partners therein from the said day.

Our said firm now consists of DAVID ROBERT PENTON CRAWFORD, JOHN SAMUEL COX, and JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

3m 842 Hongkong, 4th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.

tf 1243 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

MR. WALTER HYDE NUTTEN has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

ROEBER & WALKER & Co.

tf 874 Hongkong, 11th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS GILMAN has been duly authorized to sign our Firm in China and Japan.

GILMAN & Co.

3m 813 Hongkong, 1st May, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as a Ship Broker and Commission Agent.

D. MUNRO.

tf 102 Amoy, January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR WELLESLEY WATKINSHAW was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

BARNEE & Co.

tf 522 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. W. SCOTT FITZ is this day admitted a partner in our firm. Mr. R. S. DANA retires, his interest ceasing on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 68 China, 1st January, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM PROBST in our Firm ceased on the 31st of Dec. 1869, and Mr. OTTO CHRISTIAN BERN and Mr. JOHANNES F. CORDES are admitted Partners therein from this date.

Mr. F. LANGKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED, have been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

6m 14 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. H. H. WARDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2311 China, 1st December, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. PRICKEL & Co.

tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON (*via* SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steamship

"UNITED SERVICE,"

Captain Gaine, will call at this port on or about the 21st inst., leaving 12 hours after arrival.

For Passage only, apply to

THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.

1166 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

STEAM TO

SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"AZOF,"

will have immediate dispatch for the above places.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1870. [tf 1197

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE British Ship

"LENNOX CASTLE,"

Captain Talbot, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1201 Hongkong, 24th June, 1870.

Vessels on the Berth.

THE Ocean Steamship Company's steamer

"AJAX,"

will call here about the 23rd inst., and can take a few Tons of Silk, Tea, Curios or other produce non injurious to Tea, for London, at £5 per Ton of 40 feet measurement.

Early application should be made for berths unlet.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents,*
No. 4, Praya.

34 1159 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"MALACCA,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival of the next English Mail.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1870. [tf 1194

FOR MANILA,

with quick dispatch.

THE A 1 Spanish barque

"FLORIDA BLANCA,"

Tons Register 346, Capt. J. Villata, has room for a moderate amount of Cargo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1189 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1870.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE A 1 French Barque

"TANJORE,"

Tons Register 479, Capt. Loyseau, will have immediate dispatch. Apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1190 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Barque

"GEORGES,"

Captain Malzard, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1185 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1870.

FOR LONDON,

(*If sufficient inducement offers*).

THE A 1 British Barque

"WITCH OF THE TEES,"

209 Tons, Captain O. Bartley, will load as above.

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1170 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

FOR LONDON,

THE A 1 British barque

"FAIR LEADER,"

Captain Newman, will have quick dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GILMAN & Co.

1w 1161 Hongkong, 20th June, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Schooner

"IGNACIO,"

having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1148 Hongkong, 18th June, 1870.

FOR NAGASAKI.

THE A 1 North German schooner

"SANTOS,"

Kleingarn, Master, of about 3,500 piculs carrying capacity, having the most part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

tf 1156 Hongkong, 18th June, 1870.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE British Ship

"SCAWFELL,"

Captain Thompson, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1140 Hongkong, 17th June, 1870.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE A 1 Swedish Barque

"HILDA,"

Wulff, Master, will meet with quick dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

tf 1132 Hongkong, 16th June, 1870.

THE Brigantine

"ALEXANDRA,"

254 Tons, Capt. Peacock, will load as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1094 Hongkong, 13th June, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British ship

"PORT REGENT"

Captain Olsen, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1038 Hongkong, 11th June, 1870.

FOR LONDON,

With Immediate Dispatch.

THE A 1 British Barque

"HOPEWELL,"

Captain Parsons, with General Cargo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

tf 1076 East Point, 9th June, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Barque

"SARAH E. KINGSBURY,"

3,3 D.D.I. at Venice for Nine years, will load here and at Whampoa, and have dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

6w 1022 Hongkong, 4th June, 1870.

FOR BORDEAUX *via* SINGAPORE.

THE A 1 French Barque

"MALACCA,"

Rivet, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight, apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 969 Hongkong, 28th May, 1870.

THE British ship

"JOSHUA BATES,"

will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 670 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British barque

"ANEVOOA,"

will have dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

374 1070 Hongkong, 9th June, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 French Barque

"DUC DE MALAKOFF,"

Captain Monnet, of 455 Tons Register.

GRÜN & Co.

tf 1177 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE New A 1 British Steamer

"SUNSHINE,"

of about 7,000 piculs carrying capacity, and accommodation for 70 Deck and 30 Cabin Passengers. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1163 Hongkong, 20th June, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 13 years British Barque

"LILY OF DEVON,"

393 Tons Register. Apply to

G. OVERBECK.

tf 1157 Hongkong, 20th June, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 French Barque

"IDA,"

Captain Chariot, of 331 Tons Register, and about 9,000 piculs carrying capacity.

Apply to

GRÜN & Co.

tf 931 Hongkong, 10th May, 1870.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON	Hopewell	Parsons	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Fair Leader	Newman	Hongkong	Gibson & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Witch of the Tees	O. Bartley	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. (*via* SUEZ CANAL)	United Service (str.)	Gaine	Hongkong	The Borneo Co., Limited.	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE & LONDON	Ajax (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	Quick dispatch.
BORDEAUX *viâ* SINGAPORE	Malacca	Rivet	Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Sarah E. Kingsbury		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Anevoa		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Georges	Malzard	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Port Regent	Olsen	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Joshua Bates		Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE OR SYDNEY	Alexandra	Prescott	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Ignacio		Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Florida Blanca	J. Villata	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NAGASAKI	Santos	Kleingarn	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Hilda	Wulff	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Tanjore	Loyseau	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Yeun-ta-fee (str.)	Stocks	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	On the 27th inst., at 5 P.M.
FOOCHOW	Scawfell	Thompson	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Lennox Castle	Talbot	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Azof (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, HABERDASHERS, OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

Would call attention to their undermentioned Departments, which are now unusually well assorted with their new designs for the Spring Trade.

CLOTHS and TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.
NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.
FANCY DOESKINS, TWEEDS.
6/4 COATINGS.

And a large Assortment of the newest designs in suit lengths only.

PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.
WHITE DRILLS & MARSELLA.
FANCY AND PLAIN COLORED DUCKS, WHITE AND COLORED DUCKS.
QUILTINGS AND VESTINGS.

The Cutting Department under the superintendence of practical West End CUTTERS.

HOSIERY.
GENTLEMEN'S COTTON, LISLE, & SILK SOCKS, in every size.
LINEN COLLARS, in all the newest shapes.
WHITE AND COLORED PAPER COLLARS.
GENTLEMEN'S INDIA GAUZE, MERINO, SILK & WOOL, & SILK UNDER VESTS.
LONG CLOTH AND CRIMSON SHIRTS.
A large Assortment of PAJAMAS, SILK & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARVES AND TIES, of the newest designs.

HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S BLACK PARIS, DRAB, BEAVER, AND FELT HATS, BLACK AND DRAB STIFF AND SOFT FELTS.
NAVY AND SCOTCH CAPS.
STRAW HATS.

WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS, in all sizes.
8/4 and 10/4 DAMASK, by the Yard.
WHITE & BROWN TURKISH TOWELS AND BATH SHEETS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
WORSTED DAMASKS AND REPS.
VICTORIA REPS, PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.
BLANKETS, MOSQUITO NETS.
MATS AND MATTINGS.
OIL CLOTH.
LEATHERS AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE,
Ex Late Arrivals.

AN Invoice of very superior WINES, received from Cutler, in casks containing 6 to 7 dozen, viz:—

Old Langlade Wine,	$3 per dozen	Breakfast
St. George do.	$2½ do.	Claret.
Sauterne do.	$3 do.	
Sherry do.	$5 do.	
Oporto do.	$6 do.	

Apply to

RAYNAL & Co.

tf 892 Hongkong, 14th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

100 BRASS BOILER TUBES, 5 ft. 3 in. by 22 inches.

Apply to the undersigned.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

tf 485 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

FOR SALE.

FRESH CALIFORNIAN HAY and OATS.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1610 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1869.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1869. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie, in 1 and 2 dozen cases, and in Octaves and Quarter casks.

Palacio & Co., of Xeres.
DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY.

Blanchy and Carcomo's
CLARET and COGNAC.

Apply to

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 214 Hongkong, 26th February, 1869.

FOR SALE.

Arrived per "Isles of the South."

3 BROADWOOD & SONS PIANOFORTES in Solid Mahogany.
1 SEMI-GRAND,
1 COTTAGE-GRAND, } Selected for this climate.
1 COTTAGE (upright,)

For particulars, address A.B.C., care of this paper.

tf 939 Hongkong, 10th February, 1870.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound... ... ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS
Merchant Navy
Navy Bottled } CANVAS.
Long Flax
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, of Jules Mumm & Co., in cols. and pts.

SHERRY, Chillingworth's, Ritchie, London Club, Duff Gordon & Co.'s, and others.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, of Dawson & Co.

BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.

Also,

Small Invoices of WIRE ROPE, Boiler and Roofing FELT. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 1005 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1870.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

By Steamer "Cambodge."

ALEXANDRE BOYER

HAS received a large Assortment of Goods suitable for the season.

JACONNET AND MUSLIN DRESSES of the last fashions.
French Figured and Printed PERCALES.
Assorted Printed Gauze FRINGINGS.
Ladies' STRAW HATS.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Rich Black Corded SILK LLAMAS.
THREAD GLOVES, White & Colored.
A few Assortments of BLACK LACE.
French and English PERFUMES, from the best makers.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
English PARAMATTAS, for Gentlemen's COATS.
White LINEN DRILL and DUCK for PANTALOONS.
Gentlemen's GREY FELT HATS, &c., &c.
Ladies' DRESSMAKING.

33, *Queen's Road, late*
BOWEN & Co's PREMISES.

tf 968 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

By the last French Mail.

ALEXANDER BOYER,

HAS received, also, a large Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID BOOTS; Fancy White Straw *Sailors'* HATS, both for gentlemen and children.

White and Coloured SOCKS, &c., &c.

tf 829 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

Ex "Fred. Tudor," from Cardiff.

ABOUT 1463 Tons best hand picked and double screened Merthyr Steam COALS.

Apply to

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

1w 1168 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

FOR SALE.

DREYSE'S Prussian NEEDLE GUNS, CARBINES, &c.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1171 Hongkong, 21st May, 1870.

COWING & Co.'s Ships' PUMPS.
Town of Cowing & Co.'s FIRE ENGINES, with Air-chamber for fire extinguishing compound.

Notice—Only two persons are required to work this engine, with as much efficiency as 20 or 30 men can an ordinary one. The supply of water and chemicals can be constantly kept up, till the fire is extinguished.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1172 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL, best Davoe's and Pratt's.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.
ROSIN.
Adamantine CANDLES.
Dried APPLES, in barrels.
Irish WHISKEY.
Old TOM GIN, Alfred Morton & Co.'s.
Desert CLARET, of 1864.
Champagne, CARTE D'OR, quarts and pints.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1173 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

TATHAM'S BRANDY, 1 dozen cases.
" SHERRY 5, 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

CAVITE CHEROOTS and CIGARS, No. 2.
Superior do. do.

Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1127 Hongkong, 16th June, 1870.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Hopewell," "Sunshine," and other late arrivals.

HUBBUCK'S PAINTS and PAINT OIL.
Dinner SETS, GLASSWARE.
SIDELIGHT

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

THOSE desirable ROOMS, known as Nos. 9 and 10, CLUB CHAMBERS
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1174 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

TO LET.

ONE Commodious BUNGALOW with GARDENS, situated at Kowloon, near the Police Station, rent moderate. Apply to
SHAIK IBRAHIM FUTTAY ALLY.
Cochrane Street, near Old Police House.
1m 994 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.
NO. 2, WEST-BOURNE VILLAS. Close to Craigellachie. Gas Fittings. Water and Gas laid on. Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects.
tf 989 Hongkong, 31st May, 1870.

TO LET.

With possession on the 1st proximo.
FOUR desirable six roomed two storied Dwelling Houses, with commodious Out Offices. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 934 Hongkong, 20th May, 1870.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.
A GOOD and LARGE HOUSE on the Praya Grande at Macao.
For particulars, apply to
Monsieur P. DABRY, Consul de France
Canton:
B. CARNEIRO, at Macao.
And here, to A. E. VAUCHER.
tf 914 17th May, 1870.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).
NO 1, Pechuli Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 892 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE Spacious Family Residence in *Bonham Road*, lately occupied by R. McCubbin, Esq., with Stabling and Garden attached, Gas and Water laid all over the House and Offices.
The Houses, No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, West Terrace, *Caine Road*, containing 4 Rooms each, with Bath Rooms, Cathouses, &c. Apply to
THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point
tf 789 Hongkong, 27th April, 1870.

TO LET.

From 1st June, 1870.
HOUSE No 10, *Arbuthnot Road*, known as "The Bay View." Water and Gas laid on, and with immediate possession.
HOUSE No. 14, *Wyndham Street*, Water laid. Apply to
A. A. DE CARVALHO.
tf 774 Hongkong, 22th April, 1870.

TO LET,

Detached.
NULLAH SIDE, *Bonham Road West*, containing 8 Rooms, Garden and Croquet Ground. Water laid on. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
47, *Wyndham Street.*
tf 749 Hongkong, 26th April, 1870.

TO LET,

(From 1st April next.)
THE Commodious Residence, known as Elgin House, in Caine Road West, formerly occupied by Capt. Gillson.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 488 Hongkong, 16th March, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 picals capacity. Apply to
A. S. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 19th September, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. Wilkinson & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1957 Hongkong, 18th October, 1868.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.
NO. 4, Pechuli Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO BE LET.

With Possession on 1st Oct. next.
THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. Kirchner, Boger & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869

TO LET,

(With immediate possession).
THE commodious three storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs Bonnett & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2349 Hongkong, 14th December, 1869.

TO LET

(With immediate possession.)
SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 63, belonging to Messrs. John Burd & Co.'s premises and Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s Wharfs.
For Particulars, apply to
A. McLEOD,
At Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co
tf 829 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).
A BUNGALOW at *Pokefulam*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1682 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Goods, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *sizes, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 842 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.
Also, Compact ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, *Wyndham Street.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

TO LET,

(With possession on 1st January next).
THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. Boyes & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

H. FRICKER, & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
tf 1221 Queen's Road, Hongkong. [Adv

D. BUMSTED & CO.'S
PURE
MALT VINEGAR.
89, Lower Thames Street, London
ex25 2 081 [Dec. 24

R. J. DORJEE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
INSURANCE AGENT,
41 and 42, *Mechanics' Exchange*,
CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

References:—
ALLAN MCLANE, Esq., President, Pacific M. S. S. Co., New York.
LOUIS MCLANE, Esq., New York.
JOHN EMMIT, Esq., President, United States Life Ins. Co., New York.
Messrs. BARROS & Co., San Francisco
Messrs. C. ADOLPHE, LOW & Co., San Francisco.
T. A. HARRIS, Esq., Agent, P. M. S. S. Co., Hongkong.
GEO. E. LANE, Esq., Agent, Pacific M. S. S. Co., Yokohama.
GEO. F. BOWMAN, Esq., Agent, Pacific M. S. S. Co., Shanghai. [1y 1337

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company are now prepared to grant Policies, covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 746 Hongkong, 31st April, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 718 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

ADMIRALTY INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, is prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.
EDW. NORTON,
Agent.
tf 240 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ⅓ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, ⅔ do. do.
EDWARD NORTON,
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ⅓ do do
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months ½ do do
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months ⅔ do do
Above six months the full annual rate.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1637 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ⅓ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ½ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding ⅔ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
A. G. HOGG & Co.,
Agents Sun Fire Office.
tf 678 Hongkong, 9th June, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } ¾ per cent
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & Semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 " "
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 806 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.
Henry Bonham Dax, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.
G. L. Meeds Gibbs, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Henry George Gordon, Esq.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Ord, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pilly, R.N.
David Powell, Esq.
William Rennie, Esq.
P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
W. Birtz Watson, Esq.
Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LACKERSTEEN, Esq.

The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—
Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAN & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at
Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON HOOPER.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New South Wales—
Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
WM. W. MCARTHY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } 1 per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days 4th per cent.
Not exceeding..... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } ⅓ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding..... } ½ " "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1
Any of these Steamers can be entered on the ship's dock complete, and read, for immediate use.
Full particulars forwarded on application to
YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.
Prospectuses can be obtained at the Office of
ALY153 this Journal. Jan 22

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for Damp Courses, being free from the injurious tars of bituminous mastics and GASEMBLENTS. Also for the FLOORS of STORES and WAREHOUSES, PRISONS—LUNATIC ASYLUMS, ABATTOIRS and MARKETS, HORSE-HOUSES, STABLES, ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded.

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application. T. FARRELL, Secretary.
Parliament Street, London.
Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the size of the area, that the shipment may embrace the proper quantities and quantities.
Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.
All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,
PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL. [May 14

S. C. HOCKNELL & Co.,
East India, China, and Japan Merchants
and Agents,
32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Messrs. S. C. HOCKNELL & Co. having a thorough practical knowledge of the English and Foreign Markets, together with twenty years' experience with the Indian Markets and the General Share Trade in particular, hey to offer their services to English and native Merchants of good standing, and pledge themselves that full justice shall be paid to the execution of all orders and commissions of produce entrusted to their care, but that the same shall be done at the with promptness and despatch. Terms of business as usual.
Bankers: Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave
AJM 449 [March 5.

NOTE E.—The late firm of Wilkins Sons & Sons being dissolved, and letters so directed it is to be returned,
JOHN HENRY SHEE & COMPANY,
urgently request that letters and orders may be addressed IN FUTURE to their
CABINET & UPHOLSTERY WARE ROOMS,
29, Finsbury Pavement (Moorgate Terminus),
Or, to their old established Manufactory,
78, Chiswell Street, Finsbury, London.
The books of the late firm for 40 years past are preserved, so that any previous order can be referred to.
26w 1153 [June 18

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS, JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS, ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS, MUSHROOM VINEGAR, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, PRESERVED FRESH SALMON, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS, PICKLED SALMON, FRESH AND LOCHFINE HERRINGS, SMOKED SOLES, FRESH SAN FRANCISCO HADDOCKS, PURE SALAD OIL, SOLD IN PINT AND QUART TINS, PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS, PRESERVED HAMS AND DRESSED, PRESERVED BACON, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, WORCESTER HORSE RADISH, SHIRE GAME PATES, GALANTINES, TONGUES, BRAWN, POULTRY, PLUM PUDDINGS, LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper in India.

CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with inferior preparations, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen, the Emperor of the French, and the King of the Belgians.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. [June 18

Business Announcements.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 396 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
In addition to the usual bookcrags, the Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding		
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3	¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6	½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

Business Announcements.

F. S. CLEAVER'S
PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP,
For entirely and specially removing the stains of Nitrate of Silver from the hands, &c., without in any way injuring the skin.
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN A PARTICLE OF CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.
F. S. CLEAVER.
Begs to recommend the above to the Photographic World, Professional and Amateur, as being the only Preparation EXTANT, which being perfectly harmless in itself, will effect the desired object.
He also recommends his PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP as the ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PLATE ROUGE SOAP, the only article necessary to produce a speedy and brilliant polish.
MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET SOAP
Also every description of Toilet Soap and Perfumery.
32 & 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON
A26w] W.C., and Paris. [64 A6

Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867, June, 1862.

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

T. MORSON & SON,
31, 33, & 34, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London,
Works—Harmony Road, and Summerfield Works, Hackney,
SUPPLY
PURE CHEMICALS and all NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialities:—
PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion.
In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules.
PANCREATIZED COD LIVER OIL, and PANCREATINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.
SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for Invalids and Children, supplying the requisites for the formation of bone.
CHLORAL HYDRATE (New Sedative).
CHLORODYNE (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne.
CREASOTE—(Caution)—for in Wood Tar, of which T. M. & SONS are the only British Manufacturers.
GELSEMINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Iodaline.
Shipping Orders executed with care and dispatch. Sold 426w 1571 *by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.* [M119

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Steam launch complete with Machinery:—
22 feet long, to seat 12 persons.....£745.
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons.....£185.
37 feet long, to seat 2 persons.....£245.
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons.....£360.
Machinery to suit boats built abroad.
Of a boat 26 feet long.....£95.
" 30 feet long.....£115.
" 37 feet long.....£ 40.
" 43 feet long.....£180.
Any of these Steamers can be entered on the ship's dock complete, and read, for immediate use.
Full particulars forwarded on application to
YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.
Prospectuses can be obtained at the Office of
ALY153 this Journal. Jan 22

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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